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TERM TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Dearborn-sts.—Engagement of Oliver Dame.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Halsted street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Leslie Western, "The Child Stealer."

MIKADO'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Frederic and Sophie Converse, "The Secret Marriage" and "Americans in Paris."

MYRTLE OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Adelina Coates, "The Mikado" and "Madame Butterfly."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corne of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety-entertainment.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Madeline and Madeline's troupe, "The Black Crook."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake Shore, foot of Dearborn street. Opening of the "Prolight Show" Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROUSSEAU for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections" and first-class Remedy for Consumption, this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, February 19, 1874.

The proposition to acknowledge God and the Christian religion in the Constitution of the United States was reported adversely to the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday by the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to repeal the Graham Liquor law was before the Wisconsin Assembly yesterday. The temper of the House was shown by the rejection of an amendment to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sundays and election days. The bill went to a third reading.

Upon hearing the evidence of all the witnesses in the Thompson tragedy at Lake, and of the physician who made a post-mortem examination of the bodies of the children, the Coroner's jury have decided that the cause of death was suffocation by gas escaping from the stove.

The second page of this issue contains an interesting article on the pendulum experiment, which will be performed before the Academy of Sciences this afternoon in the Exposition building in this city. Our article describes the experiment, and shows how it furnishes a direct and conclusive proof of the fact that the earth turns round on her axis daily.

The constabulary of the Macoupin County Supervisors in refusing to levy the taxes which have been so long in dispute, has been punished by the decision of Judge Treat fining each of them \$1,000 each. There are seventeen of them, making the total tax \$17,000. Judge Treat says he debited some time whether or not to fine them the total amount of the levy, and warns them that still severe punishment is in store if they persist in their present obstinacy.

After several weeks' debate on the question of redistributing the National Bank currency, the Senate yesterday reached its first vote, being on a proposition to redeem the entire volume of National Bank notes by specie, or to substitute for the notes bonds bearing 5 per cent interest in gold. The amendment was defeated by a close vote, —30 to 28. Four Western Senators—Schurz, Chandler, Sargent, and Sherman—voted aye.

Mr. Hesing ran the Legislature yesterday. Under the inspiration of his personal presence, the State Senate passed the Lincoln Park bill. It was signed by the Governor, who nominated a Board of Commissioners. They were confirmed, and are understood to be in favor of Sunday music in the park. Mr. Hesing's influence was also visible in the introduction of a bill in the House to re-enact that part of the Mayor's bill which gives that officer power to veto a part of an ordinance without condemning the whole.

Sheriff Bradley finds that the law places the County Jail under his control, and not that of the Yokesfellow's of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has, therefore, made up his mind not to allow the daily revival meetings among the inmates that were begun during his absence and without his consent a few days ago. Services on Sunday were not so objectionable, but the intrusion every day of somebody, however, well-meaning, on an armful like that of the Yokesfellow's, is so destructive of the discipline of the prison that it cannot be permitted.

A dangerous plaything is the Franking Privilege, and the House of Representatives are too fond of toying with it as they did yesterday. The Post-Office Committee have prepared a bill which restores it partially, allowing public documents, and other truck in the shape of seeds, to be circulated free. The House was called upon to choose between considering this bill and another to legalize the revenue of the \$4,000,000 reserve, and took up the former. No result was had, but it is certain that a strong effort will be made to pass it.

The House of Representatives, on the motion of Mr. Holman, called yesterday for some information that a good many people will be glad to get. They want to know how much money has been paid by the Government for transportation of troops and military supplies over those railroads of the country which asked and got subsidies of land and money on the condition that they should perform this service for the Government without charge. Before talking about the supervision of the entire railroad system, Congress ought to see whether it cannot hold these railroads to their bargain.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with a stronger feeling in grain. Mopk pork was quiet and 50 per lb higher, closing at \$14.15@14.20 cash, and \$14.40 @14.45 seller April. Lard was active, and 50 cents higher, closing at \$5.57@5.50 per 100 lbs cash, and \$5.62@5.65 seller April. Meats were quiet and easier, at \$5.30@5.35 for shoulder, 75¢ for short ribs, 27.70 for short chops, 12¢@12¢ for sweet-pickled ham. Dressed hogs were active and easier, closing at \$6.35@6.25 per 100 lbs. Higginson's were active and 50 cents lower, at 10¢ per gallon. Flour was dull and un-

changed. Wheat was active, and 2¢ higher, closing at \$1.15¢ cash, and \$1.15@1.15¢ seller March. Corn was active, and 1¢@1.15¢ higher, closing at 57¢ cash, and 57¢@57¢ seller March. Oats were quiet, and 50 cents higher, at 20¢@20¢ cash, and 41¢@41¢ seller March. Barley was in good demand, and steady, at \$2.00 per regular. Barley was dull and easier, at \$1.75 @1.80 for No. 2, and \$1.63 for No. 3. Live hogs in good demand and unchanged. Sales at \$4.75@4.50 for common to choice. Cattle were quiet and steady. Sheep active and firmer.

THE SENTENCE OF RAFFERTY.

The effort making in this city to obtain from Gov. Beveridge a commutation of the sentence of Christopher Rafferty is a movement in the direct interest of crime and disorder, and should be sternly discomfited by every law-abiding citizen who has the good name and well-being of the city at heart. In view of the brutal and horrible crime which this man committed, and the circumstances which have attended his numerous trials, this organized and deliberate effort to thwart the operation of justice is scarcely less than a crime itself. It is a blow at the peace of the city, an announcement to the depraved class of the community that the flat of the law, although pronounced over and over again, has no binding force, and a premium to all hope of success shall be wholly destroyed.

They want Gov. McEnery recognized or a new election held under the care of the National Government.

Grain-Inspector Harper replies to the charges made by his clerk, Smith, in the letter published yesterday. He says that his books, old and new, are open to inspection, and that his sole reason for having them rewritten was the shabby shape in which Smith had put them, and not a desire to hide any of his transactions. He has used none of the public money in his charge, he says, for private purposes. His drafts on these funds were made to reimburse himself for his advances out of his own pocket to keep the office running when its receipts were less than its expenses. He continued this course till the fees were adequately increased by the Warehouse Commissioners at his suggestion.

Ten dollars a barrel is all that the saloon-keepers of this city will pay the brewers for beer. At a large and excited meeting of the dispensers of this soothing beverage last evening, it was decided not to patronize any of the brewers that had joined in the movement raising the price to \$1 a barrel, and further, to import and sell the beer of other cities. The saloon-keepers also resolved to keep enough of this foreign beer in store to prevent the brewers from ever repeating their attempt at extortion. The cause of the saloon-keepers is the cause of the physicians who made a post-mortem examination of the bodies of the children, the Coroner's jury have decided that the cause of death was suffocation by gas escaping from the stove.

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THE ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

The report of the Canal Commissioners recently published contains very little information that is new. The receipts and expenditures for 1873 up to

Wisconsin, which is still comparatively a new State. There are some portions of Illinois that will have to wait for railroad facilities until the present law shall have become odious enough to work its own repeal.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW OF CONGRESS.

The present law, which makes the working day consist of only eight hours for all men hired by Government officials, was passed some years ago during the phenomenal recession from the old way of regarding the laboring classes. Society used to ignore, as far as was convenient and possible, the existence of such classes. When that waste must have been at least tacitly encouraged by the Indian Agents, most of whom are either members of the Ring or in its pay, the country is justified in charging this infamous organization with the responsibility for the coming expenditure of money and blood. This is but one of a series of swindles, which together are worse than the Credit Mobilier and the Pacific Mail scandals combined. All over the West it is believed that the Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano, Esq., is himself a member of the Indian Ring.

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The report states that at the opening of navigation in 1873 extraordinary repairs were required at the Fox River dam, and also to excavate the earth washed into the Summit level. Several new lock-gates were put in during the year, and two bridges. There was a falling of the tills during the first three months of navigation in 1873 of \$20,000, but the total receipts for the year were but \$800 less than for 1872. By an arrangement last year with the United States authorities, so much of the \$100,000 appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the Illinois River as was needed was applied to building the foundations of the new dam at Coppers Creek. This expenditure saved nearly a year's time and \$80,000 of the State appropriation. The foundation of the dam will probably be completed in April, when the Commissioners will proceed with their work, having over \$100,000 on hand appropriated for that purpose. This dam, when completed, will practically be an extension of the canal six miles, and will thereby overcome some of the worst points in the navigation of the river.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The action of the House of Representatives in the Arkansas contested election case, yesterday, gives a feeble ray of hope that the partisan practices heretofore obtaining in contested elections may be broken up, although the majority report giving Mr. Wilson a *prima facie* claim to his seat, thus allowing him to draw back-pay from the commencement of the session, was adopted. There have now been nine of these cases settled during the present session, and in every instance the seats have been awarded by a purely partisan vote to the Republican claimant. The list comprises Asa Hodges, from the First Arkansas District, and W. W. Wilshire, from the Third; John P. G. Shanks, from the Ninth Indians; Hale Sypher, from the First Louisiana; Lionel A. Sheldon, from the Second, and George L. Smith, from the Fourth; John J. Davis, from the First West Virginia, and J. M. Hagans, from the Second. Pinchbeck, who claimed a seat from Louisiana at large, would have been awarded it had he not preferred to go to the Senate. Of the members named in this list, those from West Virginia have been given their seats absolutely, and the rest are seated *pro tempore*. The debate upon the majority and minority reports of the case was adjourned to the 15th of March, when the House will be in session again.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.

Business of nearly all kinds, except in the marketing of grain, is dull, both in the retail and wholesale trades of the Northwest. Money is as abundant as ever, and the prospect is that it will continue so for a month or two. Everybody now believes that the unusually large amount of money that has been received by the Northwest this winter for pork and grain will result in an exceptionally active and profitable spring trade.

New York exchange sold to-day at 25¢ and 50¢ per \$100 discount.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

It is a noteworthy fact that, while many people are agitating the public mind with the dangers of running a national bank on the principles of the National Bank circulation, the width of the \$354,000,000 already authorized has never been taken by the banks, nor has even the whole amount that has been taken ever been put into circulation yet. The official statistics of the Treasury Department show that on the 12th inst. the amount of United States bonds held by the Treasurer as security for National Bank circulation was \$329,740,300; for public deposits, \$16,210,200. At the same time the amount of circulation issued to the banks was \$343,353,468. But there is no reason to believe that the whole of the amount has been taken out into circulation yet. We see by the abstracts of the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of all the National Banks of the United States on Dec. 26, that the aggregate amount of bonds deposited to secure circulation was at that date \$30,100, while the outstanding circulation was \$340,962,226. Since Dec. 26, there has been an increase of \$3,755,300 of bonds deposited to secure circulation, but the amount of circulation, however, shown in the reports of the banks for Dec. 26, does not include the amount of their circulation which has been registered as issued by the Department, but has been put into circulation to the amount of \$1,000,000 in excess of the reports of the banks and the official figures of the Department do not prove an increase of \$7,681,243 of circulation as might be supposed.

Abstracts of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, the 26th day of December 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, \$ 851,904,175.05

Overdrafts, 6,600,000

United States bonds to secure deposits, 14,640,000

Other stocks, bonds, and money, 52,971,611.04

Due from, redressing and reserve, 75,764,440.00

Due from other National Banks, 11,125,000

Due from State banks and banks, 1,000,000

Other stocks, bonds, and fixtures, 5,115,495.75

Premium paid, 1,971,004.55

Due for clearing, 1,000,000

Bills of exchange on National Banks, 91,309,650.00

Due from State banks, 61,750,000

Other stocks, bonds, and fixtures, 1,000,000

Specie, 26,625,077.00

Due from State banks, 104,760,000

United States certificates, 1,000,000

For legal-tender notes, 3,792,000.00

NUMBER OF BANKS, 1,074.

Capital stock paid in, \$ 490,371,511.00

Surplus fund, 120,992,561.19

Undivided profits, 87,700,000

State bank notes outstanding, 1,180,585.00

Dividends unpaid, 1,300,474.74

United States deposits, 1,000,000

Deposits of United States disbursing office, 11,626,000.00

Due to National Banks, 11,626,000.00

Due to State banks and banks, 1,000,000

Other stocks, bonds, and fixtures, 1,000,000

Specie, 1,000,000

United States certificates, 1,000,000

For legal-tender notes, 1,000,000

NUMBER OF BANKS, 1,074.

The above statement is exclusive of one bank each in New Mexico, and Utah, from which we have not yet received reports.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The following statistics of the passenger and freight earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad are taken from the reports of the railroad, from the fact that they show the important part the great trans-continental road is playing in increasing the population of the Pacific coast, and in facilitating trade with Asia:

The passenger earnings for 1872 were \$3,576,512, and for 1873, \$3,387,208, showing an increase of \$189,254. The largest passenger earnings of each year were in 1873, the smallest in February, - the earnings for October of each year being more than quadruple the earnings for February of the same year. One passenger in 1873 was carried in the same fast, and in the number of passengers who go westward is largely in excess of those going eastward. The total number carried westward in 1873 was 96,367, as eastward, 69,321; total number carried westward in 1872 was 14,200, as eastward, 10,000. While the eastward sailings off set fell off in 1873 the westward tide was largely increased, showing that considerable numbers who were carried westward did not return, but were added to the population of the Territories and the Pacific Coast.

The total earnings of the Union Pacific traffic department for 1872 and 1873, were as follows:

Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1872.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,202,606.00

Net earnings, \$ 849,000,000

JAN. 1, to Dec. 31, 1873.

Gross earnings, \$ 182,606.00

Net earnings, \$ 1,198,000.00

THE CHINESE TRADE.

Messrs. Augustus Head & Co's China Trade Circular, under date of Hong Kong, Dec. 24, comes to hand-day, via the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company's Line to Brindisi in Italy, and thence by rail through Europe to the Black Sea, and thence by steamer to the large falling off in the export of tea from the Orient this year, as compared with last. The following were the total exports of tea from the United States for the months of January and February, 1873, as compared with the corresponding months of 1872 and 1871:

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1873.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1872.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1871.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1870.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1869.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1868.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1867.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1866.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1865.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1864.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1863.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1862.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1861.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1860.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1859.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1858.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1857.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1856.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1855.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1854.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1853.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1852.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1851.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1850.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1849.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1848.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1847.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1846.

Gross earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Net earnings, \$ 1,000,000

Jan. 1, to Feb. 18, 1845

